THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

THE *Deccan Times* says:—"We have the best authority for contradicting the statement that H. E the Minister of Hydrabad accepted the ordinary *nuzzer* from Abdul Huq, on the occasion of his seeking an interview with Sir Asman Jah, and still less true it is that anything which then occurred could in any way be construed into a condonation of Huq's delinquencies. What occurred was this. As soon as it was decided that Huq's prayer for an interview should be granted, it was seen that to admit him without any observance of the traditional etiquette would have been impossible without, in the eyes of Mahommedan courtiers, disrespect to the Minister himself. The requirements of the case were therefore nominally fulfilled. That's all, and the proceeding had absolutely no significance whatever. It might be just as well to cite Mr. Ali Abdulla's case as an example. He calls with his *nuzzer* on every occasion of his coming to Hyderabad pursuant to leave, but this by no means implies, nor is it in any way considered to indicate, that he has been purged of the offence for which he is on banishment."

UNDER the heading "Friends and Faddists," the *Madras Mail* writes:—"Several members of the Society of Friends have just left England for India, to enquire how far the resolution of the House of Commons condemning the State regulation of vice in this country is being carried out. These well-intentioned busybodies would find ample scope for the exercise of their philanthropy in some of the most fashionable, as well as many of the most squalid, streets of their own metropolis, where vice being free from all attempts at regulation or control, flaunts as it does in other cities of the world, and is a far greater scandal to England than the measures that were adopted for the safety of the British Army in India. But they must needs come to India to satisfy themselves that the Government is doing its duty to the Magdalens of the bazaars. Woe betide India if it is made the hunting ground of irrepressible faddists from the United Kingdom." The members of the Society of Friends are simply doing their duty, and we offer them our cordial welcome.

A GENTLEMAN whose sense of hearing is very keen, explains the velocity of sound as follows: "The sound of an insignificant remark reaches the ear at the rate of 340 metres per second. A word of praise attains a speed of 1,500 metres. Terms of flattery, still more rapid, travel at the rate of 1,800 metres. Truth performs on an average two metres in a second of time!"

A REPORT is going the round of certain papers that the Prince of Wales is preparing his diary for publication. It is shrewdly remarked that, if he chooses, His Royal Highness can tell some very interesting stories.

MR. K. J. BADSHAH, Post Master-General in the N. W. Provinces, having taken leave for three months, Mr. A. G. Faichnie has been appointed to officiate for him.

THE Government has authorised the construction of Tramways in Madras, as arranged between the local Municipality and the Indian Tramways Company.

A LONG debate took place in the House of Commons on a motion by Mr. Morley advocating the abandonment of Suakin. Sir James Fergusson said that the retention of Suakin was useful in the suppression of the slave trade, and that the people there could not be abandoned to the mercy of the Arabs. The motion was rejected by a majority of thirty-five.

THE *Novoe Vremya* urges that Russian diplomacy be used in Persia to retrieve the ground lost through the opening of the River Karum to trade, and refusal of the Shah to consent to the establishment of the Russian Consulate at Meshed.

LORD Salisbury, in his speech at Edinburgh, said that he was personally in favour of women's suffrage.

GENERAL Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica, has been appointed Governor of Queensland in place of Sir Henry Blake, who resigned his nomination because of objections raised by the Queenslanders.

THE Secretary of State has recently addressed the Government of India regarding the length of time the Government should remain each year in Calcutta. It is said that Lord Cross thinks the period should extend from November till the middle of April.

TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

FRANCE has the lowest birth-rate of all European countries, being 23·8 per 1,000 against 31 for Great Britain and 38 for Germany. The average number of children to a family is now 3·2 there, as against 4·6 in England and Wales, 5·25 in Scotland, and 5·4 in Ireland, and in Germany it is almost five.

THE *Native Opinion* of Bombay says:—"Following the demise of Raja Sir Ganpatrao, the Gwaliar Commander-in-Chief Sir Bapoo Saheb Avad, K. C. S. I., has also gone over to the majority. The vacant post has been filled up by Appa Saheb Angrey, a distinguished nobleman and a member of the Council of regency."

A GERMAN doctor, by name Eisemann, has discovered the secret long sought by musicians—namely, the power of sustaining sound and of producing a really strong crescendo or decrescendo on the piano. Electro-magnetism is his system, and a touch of the new pedal sets the electric stream in movement. But the most curious quality of his discovery is that by simply moving the bar with the electro magnets the whole timbre or quality of the sound may be changed, and the exact tones of say, the double bass or the flute, may be drawn from the piano. Musicians are expecting to hear more about it all before long.

AMONGST the measures spoken of as effective in raising the value of the rupee is a duty on gold importations, which would either yield a good revenue, if the importations be continued, or increase the demand for silver, and leave more gold free for currency purpose.

THE Police Departments of Upper and Lower Burma are to be amalgamated under one Inspector-General and two Deputies, one for the Military Police, to be stationed at Mandalay, and the other for the Civil, to be located at Rangoon. General E. Stedman has been appointed Inspector-General.

THE final returns of the Prussian elections are now complete, and they confirm to the full the original estimate that the balance of power in the new quinquennial Diet will be altered to the advantage of the Government of Cartel parties. The Liberalists or Radicals have retained their exclusive hold over Berlin, but throughout the rest of the Monarchy, especially in some of the large towns, such as Konigsberg, Breslau, Altona and Frankfort-on-Main, they have had to cede considerable ground to the National Liberals. The latter have also gained one or two seats from the Conservatives, and have altogether come off best in the electoral contest.

THE Russian Government is said to have informed the Porte that should Austria occupy Servia in the event of disturbances there, Russia will hold herself justified in occupying Bulgarian territory for the protection of her interests in the Balkans.

RAJA SIVA PRASAD's memorial, praying the Government of India "to add certain sections to the Criminal Procedure Code for the suppression of seditious writings and lecturing in the vernacular," is being circulated extensively throughout Oudh for signature; and it is also intended to distribute forms in the North-West Provinces and other parts of India.

STRINGENT orders have been issued to disbursing officers of all departments incurring expenditure, to settle all claims as they are incurred and to take measures for insuring that the payments are brought at once into account.

NEXT hot season, it is likely, there will be improved punkah arrangements in the various cantonments. A military board met at Dum-Dum barracks the other day to inspect and report upon the working of Ewing's patent punkah-pulling machine, with a view to determine the advisability of adopting it for general use in barracks.

IT has been decided by the Government of India that, from the 1st January next, the present system of supplying books and newspapers, whether published in or out of India, and other periodicals, shall cease, except in Madras and Bombay, those Presidencies being left to make their own arrangements. On and from the above date, no officer may officially subscribe or pay for any newspaper or periodical otherwise than through the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, who will comply with the indent if it has been duly sanctioned, and direct the newspapers or periodicals required to be sent direct to the address of the indenting officer. The Superintendent will pay all charges, but will exercise no control over the indents, for the propriety of which the sanctioning authority is alone responsible.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

IT is officially notified that the State will assume charge of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway on the morning of the 1st January next. From that date the line will be removed from under the control of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, and will be placed under the Director-General of Railways. The headquarters of the Railway will remain at Lucknow.

THE Government of Bengal has recorded a resolution on the administration of the Excise Department for 1887-88. The Report contains a concise account of the various systems of Excise in force in Bengal. The total revenue from excise during the year 1887-88 exceeded that of the year 1886-87 by Rs. 7,39,269 or 7·3 per cent. of the total receipts in that year. Out of a gross demand of Rs. 1,08,77,906, Rs. 1,08,62,055, or 99·8 per cent., were realized. The increase was distributed over all the exciseable articles except rum, bhang, and miscellaneous; but it is mainly due to the rise in the receipts from country spirits, ganja, and opium. In every division the total receipts from excise have increased. In the Presidency Division the revenue rose from Rs. 27,13,756 in 1886-87 to Rs. 29,64,783 in 1887-88, chiefly owing to the large increase of Rs. 1,91,835 in Calcutta. In the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions the revenue increased by Rs. 2,02,561 and Rs. 1,00,685 respectively. The settlements for the current year show a net increase of Rs. 3,24,708 as compared with those of the year under review. The improvement is chiefly under the head of country spirit, and is shared by all the divisions, except the Presidency and Chota Nagpore.

THE sudder distillery system was in force in the district of the Southal Pergunnahs, parts of the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad and Dacca, and the towns of Burdwan, Calcutta, Lalbag, Berhampore, Hooghly, Howrah, Dacca, Patna, Gya, Durbhunga, Chupra, Bettiah, Arra, Mozufferpore, Monghyr, Jamalpore, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore and Giridi. The outstill system remained in force in the rest of the province. The number of shops under the sudder distillery system fell from 655 in 1886-87 to 570 in 1887-88, owing principally to the introduction of the outstill system into the rural portions of Hooghly (including Howrah). The number of shops under the outstill system was reduced from 3,608 to 3,535 while the amount of the license fees rose from Rs. 29,61,752 to Rs. 31,91,384. This result is attributed by the Board to the breaking of combination among vendors, the employment of greater care in the conduct of settlements, and the increase of the upset prices of shops in the relation to the working capacity of stills.

IT has been ruled by the Government of India that the Director and Deputy Director General of Telegraph may execute leases of houses to the Telegraph Department, containing where necessary, an agreement making the Government liable for loss by fire caused by the act of the lessee, provided that the rent reserved in such lease shall not exceed Rs. 500 a month.

A COPIOUS shower of rain fell at Benares on Tuesday night, accompanied by continuous thunder and lightening. One of the minarets in the city—that facing the river—was twice struck by lightning; but beyond giving the people in the neighbourhood a shock, no extensive damage was done.

A WRITER in the *Liverpool Mercury* has taken great pains to take what are probably the most carefully observations as the height of ocean-waves

in a gale which have ever been recorded. He made them during a voyage round Cape Horn, and to do it, he went up in the main rigging, to get, if possible, the top of the wave coming up astern in a line of sight from the mast to the horizon at the back. On measuring the distance from these to the mean draught, he found them to be as follows:—64, 61, 58, and 65 feet respectively, varying in length from 750 to 800 feet.

THURSDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

MR. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India wheather the Government of India had before it a proposal for the construction of a railway from Chittagong to Dibrugarh; whether one of the conditions of the proposal was the concession of land and of certain coal and petroleum rights; and whether he could state the full particulars of the proposals, and by whom such proposal was made. Sir J. Gorst, the Secretary of State said that he had received two such proposals which had been sent to the Government of India for consideration and report. Until a reply has been received, it is undersirable that the particulars should be made public.

THE worship of serpents in India is common enough, but it takes rather a practical form in the vicinity of the little road-side station of Kuram, on the G. I. P. Railway, within a short distance of which is a village called Cawtha. In a grove of trees here there is a masonry temple dedicated to the serpent deity called "Sufi Nath," in whom the people of the neighbourhood have implicit faith. They assert that by worshipping this deity they enjoy complete immunity from snake-bites, deaths from which have been unknown within the boundary of their village from time immemorial. It is said that even when bitten by a snake, if the patient is quickly brought to the temple, he will not die from the bite. Should he be too far from the temple to be brought before the poison has worked its way into the blood, he has only to invoke the deity by name, and place a large stone—a mill-stone if possible—on his head, squat down, drink water at intervals, and he will most assuredly be cured.

THE revenue for Upper Burma for 1887-88 was Rs. 49,22,285, of which Rs. 49,442 were derived from the ruby mines. It is expected that Messrs. Streeter and Co's accepted tender of 4 lakhs of rupees for working the mines and a royalty of one-sixth on the profits therefrom will bring up the revenue for 1888 89 to close on Rs. 70,00,000, which will enable the administration to meet the many economic difficulties looming ahead.

REPORTS from the Amir's camp beyond the Hindoo Kush are of a reassuring character. The whole north country is quiet, and there are no signs of any disturbance. His Highness is proceeding by slow marches in the direction of Balkh, and has been well received wherever he passed.

THE *Deccan Times* states that negotiations are still in progress with Watson and the other concessionaires, but favourable results are hardly expected. It is feared that a resort to ulterior action will eventually become inevitable.

CIRCULARS have been issued to the Secretaries of all the English Shipowners' Associations in the various outports which are affiliated to the Chamber of Shipping with reference to the Bombay freight market. The circulars aim a blow at "a clique whose only object is to reduce freights for their own benefit." They further declare that by their present system the speculators in tonnage in Bombay are not only doing a greater injury to the Bombay market, but to all other Indian markets. The Chamber of Shipping, whose secretary is the author of the circulars, suggests that shipowners in England shall decline sending steamers to Bombay without previous engagements at home, a plan which, if acted upon, will doubtless effect the object the Chamber has in veiw.

THE Empress of Japan is rapidly becoming one of the best informed women of her time. She is a hard student of the German, Russian, French and Italian, and it is said that Her Majesty has certain days of the week upon which Japanese is a forbidden language.

WE hear that the recent almost unprecedented rise in freight has attracted steamers elsewhere, and for the past three weeks very few steamers have loaded at Kurrachee.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Patiala proposes making a tour through parts of India about the middle of December, which will last two months, or perhaps a little more. Lieutenant C. G. Persons Assistant Commissioner, will accompany His Highness on his travels as Political Officer. Lieutenant Persons, who had proceeded to Bombay *en route* to England on leave has given up his leave to take up his new duties, and will reach Patiala about the 4th or 5th of December.

FRIDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

A NATIVE contractor named Jamna Das was apprehended at Mean Meer on Thursday, at the instance of the authorities of the Bank of Bengal, for presenting, among others, a forged currency note of the value of Rs. 10 for encashment at the Bank. The accused denied having had any previous knowledge of the note being forged, and said it was given to him by Dewan Thakur Das of Lahore. The latter stated that he had received the note from a native banker in the city in the course of a pecuniary transaction with him. The note was subsequently traced to one Sikandar Khan, of the Public Works Department, who deposes to having received the same in payment of his salary from the Government Treasury at Simla. The matter has been referred to the court, and on receipt of orders the police inquiries will be resumed.

A RESOLUTION on the Board of Revenue's Report on the Road and Public Works cess operations for the year 1887-88, has been published. The gross demand for both cesses was Rs. 92,74,699, of which Rs. 75,35,113 were collected and Rs. 16,498 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,98,409 outstanding at the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Board that these results are not satisfactory. Since the year 1882-83 the current demand has increased by Rs. 3,02,335, while the balance of arrears out-standing at the end of the year has increased during the same period by Rs. 5,39,629. At the same time it is only just to district officers to recognise, as the Board have done, that the change in the period of the cess year will always affect unfavourably the balances outstanding at the close of the year. The latest day of payment is on the 28th of March, only three days before the close of the year, and the statutory allowance of 15 days of grace for cess payments will invariably result in the greater part of the payment of cess due in the last quarter of one year being postponed into the next. It is observed that, with the exception of Midnapore and the 24-Pergunnahs, where the percentages of current collection are 76·1 and 78·8, nearly all the other principal districts collected above 80 per cent. of the current demand. In the following nine districts the collections on both the current and arrear demand exceeded 90 per cent:—Lohardugga, Bogra, Singbhoom, Darjeeling, Beerbhoom, Mymensing, and Purneah. Of these Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Darjeeling show the best results, the rate of collection of the current demand in Lohardugga reaching 100 per cent.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"The Foreign Secretary's excellent scheme for utilising the armed contingents offered by various Native Chiefs is being gradually developed. Officers from the principal Punjab States are already attending the Camp at Delhi, and two from Ulwur and two from Jophpore follow. Colonel Sir Pertab Sing of Jodhpore is attached to the Staff of Brigadier-General Luck, C. B., Inspector-General Cavalry. Sir Pertab is a man of keen military instincts and has in him the making of a capital soldier—the type of native gentlemen to whom the important auxiliary force now in its infancy offers a wide and congenial field of employment. The Raja of Ulwur is turning his attention to the military reform of his State with good results, and there is some hope that even Indore may eventually be induced to show a fighting front. Major Mellise, the *deus ev machina*, under Providence and the Foregin Office, was at Holkar's capital on 1st."

THE next Sheriff of Madras will be Mr. Higginbotham, bookseller, one of the oldest citizens.

ON Monday, the Advocate-General of Bombay stated that a fresh charge is to be brought against Mr. Crawford, of having accepted a bribe of Rs. 10,000 from the Raja of Akalkote.

THE Sanskrit Title Examination will commence on the 25th of February next.

THE Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, Mr. J. Elliot, has left Calcutta on tour.

MR. G. M. Goodricke, Collector of Calcutta, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on sick certificate, for six months.

THE Bengal Government has purchased on the Continent some of the most improved silk-worm apparatus for use in conection with the silk-rearing experiments now being conducted in Berhampore and elsewhere.

SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

THE *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent telegraphs that in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, M. J. M- Maclean called attention to the Viceroy's speech, and the protests which had been made by the Indian Princes and by many of the Mahommedan leaders against the action of the Congress. He drew attention to the course taken by Mr. Hume in circulating certain pamphlets, and asked what steps the Government intended to take in regard to further meetings of the Congress. Mr. Bradlaugh objected to Mr. Maclean's question, on the ground that it contained an unwarrantable personal attack on Mr. Hume. The speaker ruled the question irregular, and said that it was allowed to be placed on the notice paper through an oversight on his part, and he could not allow it to be put.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere in course of a speech he delivered the other day when formally welcoming Colonel Nisbet, the new Resident, at Jammu, said:—"On the present auspicious occasion, it will not probably be out of place if I allude to the benefits which have been conferred upon the whole of India by the noble work done during her stay in this country by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava creating a fund for extending medical aid to the women of India. I was anxious to be present at Lahore last month on the occasion of the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Dufferin, in order to assure them of my very warm appreciation of Her Excellency's good work and of my desire to associate myself with the same; but unfortunately I was prevented from carrying this intention into effect. I now with great pleasure make known my desire to offer a donation of Rs. 50,000 to the above fund. Moreover, in memory of one of my best friends, I intend setting apart Rs. 25,000 towards the library wing of the Aitchison College at Lahore."

WE learn from the *Sentinel* that Gospel Purity Association is preparing an address to be presented to Lord Landsdowne urging His Excellency to enquire into the whole system of "state regulated vice and prostitution." The London Branch of the Ladies Association and Moral Reform Union are also to follow it.

THE action for libel brought by Sir John Pope Hennessy against the *Times* was heard in the Queen's Bench Division on the day the mail left. Sir Henry James, for the *Times*, admitted that the statement of the correspondent of the journal was incorrect, and expressed his clients' regret, and offered their entire retraction of the publication. He consented to a judgment of forty shillings, with costs.

A MISSION from Russia has started for Abyssinia, composed of fifteen persons, with an Archimandrite commanding. They have under contemplation to establish a mission settlement in the country. The Russians are also acquiring extensive tracts of land in Palestine, and are likely to supplant French influence in the 'holy land.'

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A. F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the 10*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Curvature of Orthogonal Systems.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J. on *Wednesday*, the 12*th Isnt.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Fixed Stars and Nebulæ.

PRACTICALCLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Dutta, F. C. S. on *Thursday*, the 13*th Inst.* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Iron, Nickel and Cobalt.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E., on *Monday* the 13th *Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Chromatic Polarization (Continued.)

LECTURE by BabuRam Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 15*th Inst.* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Sulpher.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Saterday* the *16th Inst.* at 3 P. M.

Subject: State or Frictional Electricity: Fundamental Phenomena.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

December 8th, 1888

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1888.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

We offer our cordial welcome to the Marquis of Lansdowne. His Lordship takes over charge this morning of the exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Our new Viceroy comes of a noble House. Most of his ancestors are well known to fame. His grandfather was for more than half a century one of the leaders of the old Whig party in England; he was in the front rank of political life, and was regarded as the good genius of the House of Lords. The descendant of such noble ancestors, and the grandson of such a grandfather is expected to leave his mark in history.

Lord Lansdowne has been taking part in public affairs for the last twenty years. In whatever capacity he was employed he displayed abilities of a high order. He was Under Secretary of State for India in 1880, and must have obtained an insight into Indian affairs during the short time he was in office. In Canada he achieved a high reputation as a successful administrator. He has the rare tact of conciliating all parties, and in avoiding the friction of hostile interests. The O'Brien incident in Canada is well-known. It shows the bent of mind of our Viceroy.

He comes to us covered with renown. His keenness of intellect, his grasp of mind, and his amiable manners have been highly spoken of by those who have the privilege of knowing him All that we have heard of him is greatly in his favor, and let us hope that the success of his Indian Administration will cast into the shade all his former achievements.

It will be sometime before our new Viceroy will be able to get a complete mastery of the Indian situation. His experience of the Irish land tenures will prove of immense service to him in considering the Indian land problem. But the points of difference between the two systems are of such a nature that they will require his utmost discrimination in satisfactorily dealing with the Indian question. Problems of a most complicated character, in all departments of State, will soon be presented for solution. It is unfair to expect that all at once he will chalk out a policy for himself. For a long time he will be governed by the traditions of the Indian Government, and guided by the experience of his colleagues in office. We rejoice that he will be surrounded by men whose opinions on public affairs are entitled to the greatest weight. The influence which they will exercise on the Viceroy is sure to be of a healthy character, and Lord Lansdowne with his natural penetration will profit immensely by the lessons he will receive. In his public utterances Lord Lansdowne has told us that his administration will be conducted according to "the spirit of the times." We are to expect the very best results from such an expression of opinion. There is a great up-heaval of intellectual and political forces in the country, which require the hand of a master to modify and control them for the benefit of the country. There is an intense desire on the part of the people, of all sorts and conditions, to serve the State. A wise statesman should utilize the services thus voluntarily offered to the advantage of the State and the benefit of the people. Let his Lordship judge for himself, and let us hope that his ultimate decision will be satisfactory to all classes of the community.

The speeches which his Lordship delivered at Bombay show that his ideas are liberal. Regarding Self-Government in India His Lordship's utterances in reply to the Municipal Address were necessarily cautious but still very reassuring. His Lordship said:

Municipal institutions are on their trial in the great cities of India, and I am prepared to find, I may say I am sure to find, in your city, that they have achieved results not likely to disappoint the most sanguine advocates of that great and salutary measure of reform.

We cannot sufficiently admire Lord Lansdowne's cautious and prudent reserve in declining to be drawn out by the Bombay addresses. In reply to an address of the Chamber of Commerce His Lordship pointed out that "any ideas with regard to Indian matters formed at a distance, and of necessity without that full knowledge which can be acquired only upon the spot, are almost sure to be modified by subsequent experience of men and things derived in the country and from direct contact with persons having an intimate knowledge of it, to which he cannot pretend. For this reason, ordinary caution as regards himself, as well as the respect which he owes to his future colleagues and advisers, demands of him that he should be slow at the very outset of his career to give public utterance to his thoughts in regard to the affairs of your country, and you on your side, will be slow to find fault with him if he exercises what, I fancy, most people will look upon as a judicious reserve in speaking about them." His Lordship has, however, said enough in England and out of it to convince us that he will bring an unbiased mind to the consideration of these questions.

Speaking of Railway development in India His Lordship observed:—

"I shall not fail, however, to take note of what you have said in regard to the importance of continuing to develop the railway system of India, both as a means of increasing material resources of the country, and in order to diminish the risk to which it is liable from those periods of scarcity to which it has been from time to time exposed. I may mention that on the eve of my departure, this view was strongly pressed upon me by an influential deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester. I feel, however, that at the present time all proposals involving an increase of public expenditure require the closet examination and scrutiny.

There is, nevertheless, I am convinced, no duty more incumbent upon your Government than that of extending the railway communications of the country, and of bringing to light and rendering available for human use the wealth which is latent within it. Nor is there, I believe, any chapter of Indian history to which we had a right to recur with greater satisfaction than that which records our past achievements in this direction,—achievements the progress of which will not I trust be arrested during my connection with your Government."

His Lordship will have very cautiously to act to steer clear of the "guarantee" difficulty and we have every reason to hope that he will succeed, in so far as he sees that the question of rupees, annas and pies have to be more carefully borne in mind than sentimental theories of interested people who advocate reckless railway extension at Government expense or on Government guarantee.

Those who talk loud of technical education should carefully ponder over Lord Lansdowne's wise utterances at the Bombay School of Art. His Lordship said:

I sometimes think, when I hear people talking of our efforts to teach art in this country, that we should be a little cautious as to how we attempt anything of the kind, because you have already in India so much good art of your own that I think we Europeans should think twice before we arrogate to ourselves any supremacy in regard to matters connected with art and art industries.

I may venture to tell you that nothing made more impression upon my fellow-countrymen in England than the admirable art exhibits of all kinds which were sent from this country to the great Exhibition held in London on the Jubilee anniversary of the Queen-Empress.

Every one will be struck by the strong common sense which marks Lord Lansdowne's utterances regarding Technical Education They are of an eminently practical character and His Lordship does not share the views and opinions of those who would replace all our graduates and undergraduates by cobblers and basket-makers. In his speech at the Technical Institution his lordship had not one word to say against the system of liberal education that obtains in India and would have it only supplemented and not replaced by an auxiliary system that would enable our countrymen to obtain honest livelihood. His Lordship recognises the fact, which hitherto has not been fully recognised, that the great industries of India require encouragement since agricultural pursuits cannot give employment to all. These industries are dying out for want of support and encouragement and that support cannot be forthcoming by making the few thousands of our young men in the University giving up their higher studies of history, politics, literature, science, mathematics and philosophy and compelling them to take to the carpenter's and the iron-smith's tools. His Lordship observed:—"I saw on the other side accounts of railways and canals in progress all over the country and Government works of different descriptions being carried on all over India. Is it too much to ask that some of those natives of this country who have been educated in India should look forward to taking up for themselves an honourable position in connection with the direction and superintendence of works of this kind?" His lordship could have hardly spoken in this strain if he knew that *native* mechanics and engine drivers, however skilful and capable they may be, are placed under a ban which red-tapism will not allow to be removed. His Lordship strikes the right note when he says that the great industries of India require encouragement and if his Lordship's Government will give or rather be permitted to give the requisite encouragement, more will have been done in the cause of technical education than can be achieved by the procedure now adopted in connection with this important question.

Lord Lansdowne fully realizes the necessity of waiting for facts and information on the spot before he makes up his mind as to any question in regard to Indian administration. In the course of one of the speeches at Bombay his Lordship observed:—

I think an incoming Viceroy is likely to be not only a student, but a rather hardworked student at the outset of his term of office. I think I might add too that he ought to remember, as all good students must, that he should not be above learning the details of his profession, and that in India, coming as he does to a strange country with which he is not yet familiar, he must expect to find a great many details which it will take him some time to master, and which he must approach in the spirit of humility which every good student ought to feel in the profession he is studying.

We appreciate this prudence and admire his Lordship's laudable desire for information and enlightenment. It is not from the official classes alone, but from the non-official classes also that reliable information can be obtained. We gather from his Lordship's utterances that he will be glad to obtain and utilise such information.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.

THE record of police administration in Bengal for the past year possesses some noticeable features. The Inspector-General does not report favourably on the working of the rural police. It is alleged that in some districts of the Presidency and Dacca Divisions the Chowkidars are too independent of the police to be of much assistance in investigations. And there is a general complaint that the rural police are still far from being such auxiliaries of the regular police as they ought to be. Indeed, the Commissioner of Chittagong goes so far as to say that the amending Chowkidari Act has effected no improvement in this respect. The object with which these complaints are made is obvious. Mr. Garrett, in introducing his Bill to amend the Chowkidari Act VI of 1870 (B. C.), pointed out that one of the facts established by the enquiries of the committee which had been appointed to consider and report on the subject was, that the village watchmen being appointed by the punchayets, and liable to be punished and dismissed by them, thought that they owed allegiance to them only and therefore the regular police had, to a considerable extent, lost touch of the Chowkidars. The real intention of the authors of the Bill was to bring the village police entirely under the control of the regular police; but, owing to the strong opposition which the proposal encountered, it could not be fully carried. This will explain the meaning of the complaint under notice. We find, however, that Sir Steuart Bayley is not induced to re-open the question. The Bengal Government, in reviewing the Inspector-General's report for the past year, says:—"The Lieutenant-Governor does not, indeed, wish the Chowkidars

to become a component and subordinate portion of the regular police, but it is very desirable that the two bodies should be more closely associated, and that District Superintendents of Police should have more control over the former. His Honor is prepared to consider any measures permissible under the existing law which may seem likely to bring this about, and he agrees with Mr. Veasey that one very effectual and easily adopted way of securing this would be that chowkidars should be punished by the Magistrate on the recommendation of the District Superintendent." Mr. Garrett, in his speech of which mention has been made above, stated that he did not wish in any way to make the village watchmen a sort of lower grade constables; and that they must, before all things, be members of the village community. But we have no hesitation whatever in saying that if village watchmen should be invariably punished by the Magistrate on the recommendation of the District Superintendent of Police, they will practically become a sort of lower grade constables and a part of the regular police.

Several cases of torture by the police were brought to light during the past year. At Contai in the Midnapore district a man charged with theft stated that the head-constable who investigated, poured water, in which chillies had been macerated, into his mouth and nose, and then sat on his breast. This case was grossly mismanaged by all concerned, and the matter ended by the reduction of the accused head-constable. Sir Steuart Bayley holds that the officers concerned are deserving of the severest censure for their culpably inadequate treatment of the matter. His Honor, we are glad to see, has sent for the papers of the case. At Utterpara a prisoner died from the effects of the ill treatment he received at the hands of a constable and head-constable, who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In Bogra a Sub-Inspector was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the wrongful confinement of a man. A case in Balasore and another in Purneah in which Sub-Inspectors were accused of employing torture, ended in failure. In Bhagulpore a Sub-Inspector, constable and three chowkidars, accused of torturing some Dosadhs one of whom died, were acquitted at the Sessions. "The case," observes the Lieutenant-Governor, "appears to have been true, but to have broken down partly owing to the exaggerations of the friends of the deceased. The principal accused was the nephew of a Sub-Inspector very leniently dealt with the year before by the District Judge in a case in which he was charged with ill-using some bad characters in order to compel them to give information." It will thus be seen that in only two cases of torture—one at Utterpara and another in Bogra—were convictions obtained. Until the character of the police is materially improved cases of torture and extortion will continue to occur. The number of such cases brought to light is insignificant in comparison with the instances in which torture or extortion or both are actually committed.

It is satisfactory to note that the total reported crime for the province has decreased compared with 1886. The decrease of cognizable offences is almost entirely under the head of cases against property. But the percentage of cases declared false increased slightly. It is instructive to observe that the percentage varied from 16·6 in Champaran to 1·9 in Palamow. The secretariat attributes these variations to difference in procedure, but we think that it is chiefly due to the idiosyncracies of the officers in the various districts. The Magistrate of Champaran rightly holds that a large number of the cases returned as false were really true, and that they were shewn as false through the desire of lazy and incompetent police officers to cloak their own failure to investigate the cases successfully. There can be no manner of doubt as to the correctness of the view expressed by the Magistrate of Champaran. When the police officer proceeds to investigate a case against property, his first endeavour is to make out that it is a false one, and he leaves no stone unturned to effect this. The Government Resolution says:—"Sir Steuart Bayley appreciates the difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with such cases; but he looks to District Magistrates to use their utmost efforts to prevent the entry of an excessive number of cases as false with a view to cloak bad work by the police, while at the same time Subordinate Magistrates must not be allowed to save themselves the trouble by entering cases indiscriminately as true. Care must also be taken that cases are not too readily excluded from the returns as false through mistake." The fact that cases really true are often shown by police officers as false should make Magistrates very careful in directing prosecutions for false charges. The percentage of prosecutions in cases declared to be false was 22·4 last year against 23·6 in 1886; but the percentage of convictions in cases prosecuted rose from 29·7 to 30·2. The divisional percentage of convictions varies from 12·6 in Dacca to 47·3 in Chittagong. Many Magistrates direct prosecutions for false charges without taking sufficient care. Sir Steuart Bayley is quite right in telling Magistrates that such cases should not be instituted where it is obviously impossible to obtain a conviction. But in every case where there appears to be a fair chance of success a complainant who has brought a false case should be prosecuted. We are strongly of opinion that no prosecution for false charges should be instituted where the obtainment of a conviction is not almost certain. When complainants are indiscriminately prosecuted for bringing cases which a police officer or a Magistrate chooses to declare false they are naturally deterred from reporting crime.

HOW ENGLAND OUGHT TO GOVERN INDIA.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, we are glad to find, is doing his utmost to awaken in the British public an interest in Indian affairs. He recently delivered a lecture on "Our Empire in India, how we govern the Natives and how we ought to govern them." How England has been governing India since the extinction of the East India Company thirty years ago, can only be accurately ascertained by a thorough and comprehensive investigation conducted by impartial men. Mr. Bradlaugh, therefore, appropriately commenced his lecture with a reference to his notice of motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the Government of India. He is determined to do all that lies in his power to obtain such an enquiry, and we hope very earnestly that he will receive Lord Randolph Churchill's support in this matter. His Lordship has, in his place in the House of Commons, pledged himself to promote a Parliamentary enquiry into the administration of India. Mr. Bradlaugh pertinently observed that India was not a party question, and that the party in power, whether Conservative or Liberal, ought to give facilities for the discussion of Indian questions. He announced that his constituents had supported him in his determination to renew this motion next session. We hope the subject will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Salisbury Cabinet. The present Coalition Ministry, as Sir William Hunter has remarked with perfect justice in his last letter to the *Times*, is strong enough to do justice to India. If Lord Salisbury made up his mind to grant a Parliamentary inquiry into the Government of India, he would undoubtedly receive the support of the Liberal Unionists headed by Lord Hartington, and if Mr. Gladstone opposed the measure, he would expose himself to the redicule of the whole civilized world. The Grand Old Man has always been the recognized champion of all oppressed peoples on the surface of the globe, and he cannot stand in the way of redressing the grievances of the Indian subjects of Her Gracious Majesty without proving false to the traditions of his whole political life extending over upwards of half a century.

Coming to the subject in hand, Mr. Bradlaugh said that the English Government in India was a pure despotism. The truth is, that it is a despotism tempered by public opinion; but unfortunately the British public do not care to know how their splendid Empire in the East is being managed by their Agents, and Indian public opinion has little or no effect upon the rulers. The Government of India is, therefore, practically irresponsible. Mr. Bradlaugh observed:—"Was it reasonable that two hundred millions of people should be governed from empty benches at Westminster, and that while they might have a free House to discuss a Nottingham Tramway Bill, the Government of India was only discussed when many members had left for their holidays? India had been governed since 1858 by a Secretary in Council sitting in London, and while there was a sedateness and dignity about the whiskers and spectacles of Lord Cross, which would make him hesitate to treat him with any lack of respect, he had never discovered that Lord Cross had shown any special aptitude for a position of higher authority than any other living. The Secretary for India wielded a power greater than that of any Emperor in the world, and yet even on such small matters as the Burma Ruby Mines question and the Irrawaddy Flotilla he had been misinformed and he suggested that he might be misinformed on greater ones." Well, if the House of Commons discharged its duties and responsibilities to the unrepresented and dumb millions of this country, its condition would be widely defferent from what it now is. Mr. Bradlaugh speaks nothing but the truth when he says that the interests of 200 millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects receive less attention at the hands of Parliament than a Nottingham Tramway Bill. The House of Commons, so far from directly taking up Indian questions, does not even care to see that a fit person is chosen for the post of Secretary of State for India, who, Mr. Bradlaugh rightly points out, wielded a power greater than that of any Emperor in the world. English politicians who serve their apprenticeship in Parliament are presumed to understand sufficiently the duties of any great ministerial office which they may be called upon to fill; but this is nothing more than a gratuitous assumption in so far as the Indian Secretaryship is concerned. Of the dozen English statesmen who have been appointed Indian Ministers during the past thirty years, not one had possessed any special knowledge of India before his appointment. In selecting the Indian Secretary as well as the other Ministers of the Crown, the Premier, it is notorious, is guided more by the exigencies of party politics than by any other consideration. He does not care much for the fitness of his nominees for the office for which they are selected. Mr. Bradlaugh repudiated any desire to give back what the English had won in this country by the sword as being impossible and unjust; but he urged with great force if England held India, it must be by governing it in accordance with the interests of the people. Mr. Gladstone has repeatedly declared that the English had no right to be in India unless they governed the country for the benefits of its teeming millions.

In the concluding part of his lecture Mr. Bradlaugh referred to the reforms in the administration of India advocated by the National Congress. He dealt with the allegation that the Congress only represented the educated classes, and remarked:—"But those to whom we had brought a Western education, which was not theirs, had gained a higher appreciation of happiness, and a higher sensitiveness to wrong. England had broken the thrones, which, good or bad, were theirs; it had accepted the responsibility of identifying itself with the happiness or misery of the people, and he pleaded with them for the two hundred millions who were under our rule." With regard to the composition of the Congress, Mr. Bradlaugh quoted the opinion of Sir Richard Garth that for the most part the delegates were of high social position and the recognised leaders of Native thought. Sir Richard has also stated that many of the abuses complained of by the Congress are real and serious and that some of the proposed reforms would be to the advantage of India and to the strength of the English Government. Such is the deliberate opinion expressed by an old and eminent Conservative lawyer like Sir Richard Garth. The request of the Indians, said Mr. Bradlaugh, was very moderate. They merely asked to be allowed a voice in the administration of their own affairs and in the legislation of their own government. They did not want that the partially elected Legislative Councils which they demanded should have all their own way. The reconstitution of the Legislative Councils will not surely impair the real strength of British supremacy in the East. Such a result has not happened in Ceylon, where the members of the Legislative Council possess the

right of interpellation and the power of controlling expenditure. We need hardly say that an effective safeguard already exists in the power vested in the Viceroy of India to veto any measure which may be passed or to disallow any vote which may be recorded by the Legislative Council.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

IN noticing in a recent issue the Government of India's review of the Provincial reports on the administration of jails for the past year, we suggested that Dr. William Walker should be placed on special duty for the purpose of enquiring into certain matters connected with jail discipline and jail management. The Supreme Government, we are glad to say, has adopted our suggestion. It has resolved to depute Dr. Walker and Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, to inspect and report upon the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. The jails in the Central Provinces, it is explained, have been so recently examined that further inspection seems unnecessary, while with regard to Burma and Asam, it is thought that the enquiry may be, for the present, postponed. There may be good reasons for exempting Burma from the enquiry entrusted to Drs. Walker and Lethbridge, but we are entirely at a loss to understand why a thorough inspection of the prisons in Assam is considered unnecessary. We think the Government of India has acted wisely in associating Dr. Lethbridge with Dr. Walker in the work of examining jail administration in the three Presidencies. The present head of the Jail Department in Bengal has a good deal to learn about prison discipline, and he could not have been placed under a better teacher than Dr. William Walker, who is unquestionably the best jail administrator we have had since the retirement of Dr. Frederick Mouat about twenty years ago.

When the Supreme Government, acting under the instructions of the India Office, began to collate the Provincial reports on the administration of jails, an enquiry of the kind just entrusted to Drs. Walker and Lethbridge became inevitable; and it is fortunate that it has been undertaken while Dr. Walker is yet in the country. The resolution on the subject recorded in the Home Department states that the administration of jails with respect to economy, sanitation and discipline has for many years received the careful attention of the Supreme Government. We are reminded that three Commissions, in 1834, 1864 and 1877, have, under the orders of the Government of India, considered and reported upon the general principle which ought to be observed in the management of Indian jails. We are told that there is no wish to reconsider the principles laid down; but that an examination of statistics of jails in the different provinces, and even of prisons in the same Province, shows that a great diversity of practice exists in carrying out the principles into effect. The Government of India does not advocate absolute uniformity at jail administration in all Provinces. It admits that local circumstances must always give rise to divergencies of practice, But then an examination of the Provincial reports for the last few years leaves no room for doubt that the divergencies in regard to cost of maintenance of prisoners, their sanitary condition and discipline point to the existence of defects which it is desirable to remove. These defects, we need hardly state, would not have crept into our jail administration if the Supreme Government had as carefully looked into the Provincial reports in previous years as it has been doing since the last few years. The simple truth is, that the Local Governments were left to manage their prisons without any interference on the part of the Government of India. Sir George Campbell, while Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was for instance, allowed to abandon the excellent system of jail discipline and jail management which had been worked by Dr. Mouat with so much success for so many years. Sir George persuaded himself that that system was not sufficiently deterrent and directed that the lot of the inmates of our jails, especially of short term prisoners, should be made as hard as possible. Then, the Prison Conference which assembled in this city in 1877 under the presidency of Mr. W. B. Jones, recommended a reduced scale of diet for prisoners. Owing to financial considerations this recommendation was unfortunately accepted by Lord Lytton, or in other words by Sir John Strachey who had shortly before prescribed the famous one-pound ration for famine-stricken wretches. The combined effect of these two measures was a terrible increase in mortality in the Bengal prisons, which formed the subject of frequent interpellation in the House of Commons during the sessions of 1880 and 1881. Badgered by these interpellations, Lord Hartington, the then Secretary of State for India, directed the Government of India to look minutely into the management of prisons, and since then the Supreme Government has been annually reviewing the provincial jail administration reports with great care.

That this practice has resulted inconsiderable improvement in jail administration cannot be denied. But much still remains to be done. We agree with the Government of India that the existing defects in jail management can best be removed by means of a careful and thorough examination by experts on the spot into the causes which operate in certain provinces and certain jails to produce variations in the death-rate from 11 to 72 per mille of the average strength; in cost of maintenance from Rs. 45 to 91; and in the ratios per cent of punishment for offences against jail discipline ranging from 33 to 328. Absolute uniformity in these matters cannot, of course, be expected; but the wide divergencies of practice that now exist cannot be justified on any good grounds. Why the cost of maintaining a prisoner should be so great as Rs. 92 in Madras and the ratio per cent. of punishment for offences against jail discipline should be so large as 328 in Bengal, are matters which demand a thorough and careful examination. The Government of India does not desire to limit unnecessarily the scope of the enquiry entrusted to Drs. Walker and Lethbridge or to bind them down to any particular procedure. But the Supreme Government suggests that as a possible way of arriving at the facts that the Doctors should first visit those jails which show the worst results in regard to the health of the inmates, economy of management, or discipline, and should subsequently check the results of their inspection by examination of a few jails in which the opposite results have been secured. The matters to which enquiries should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be directed were mentioned by us in a recent issue. We need not, therefore, recapitulate them here. We think that the enquiry should begin at the Alipore Jail, where the ratio per cent. of punishments for offences against jail discipline is the largest.

A BAR SINISTER.

"A RAJPUT" displays, in the correspondence columns of the *Englishman* of the 26th ultimo, much temper and more scurrility anent a subject in which discretion would have, as usual, proved better than valour. He is very angry about our having expressed doubts about the relationship of the mediæval Indian poet Mayur Bhatta with the four ladies who are said to have been his wives. One of them, according to tradition, was a Brahman, and his descendants by her are now represented by the Nagesvar Missars of Northern Oudh, who enjoy very high honors as Brahmans of very pure blood. The second wife was a Kurmi's daughter, and her descendants now exist as Kurmis. The third was a Bhuinhari, or the daughter of a Brahman who or whose ancestors had been degraded and driven out of the pale of the Brahman caste. This lady's children became Bhuinharis, and their descendants now include many Maharajas and others. The last, a Rajputni, bore the name of Suryaprabha, and her son Bisvasen was the founder of the Bissen clan of Rajputs of Northern Oudh. Now, the question raised is, whether these so-called wives were tied to the amorous poet by the bonds of legal marriage or those of Cupid only. The mere fact of there having been differences of caste in the contracting parties would suggest the inference that they were not legally married. "A Rajput" attempts to controvert this inference by saying that "a *1000 years ago intermarriages among the three twice-born castes were prevalent;*" but he fails to quote any authority on the subject. If he will refer to Siromani's Commentary on Hindu Law, (p. 68.) he will find the following dictum on the subject: "The girl to be taken in marriage must be of the same caste. In former times, a girl of a lower caste could be taken in marriage. But intermarriage between the several castes is forbidden in the present age. There is no express prohibition in the Shastras, as to intermarriage between several classes of the same caste. But it has been held that such intermarriage is invalid unless sanctioned by usage. (Narain Dhara v. Rakhal Gain, I. L. R., I. Cal., 1. Mela Ram Nadiyal v. Tana Ram Bamun, 9 W. R., 552.)" The "present age" refers to the Kali age, which has now lasted considerably more than 1000 years. Were it otherwise how would "A Rajput" dispose of the case of the Kurmi's daughter? Was she a girl of a twice-born caste? Next, we have to deal with the question of the legal effect of marriage on caste. All over the world, and especially amongst the Hindus, children always inherited the caste and the Gotra of their father, never of their mother, and necessarily if there had been legal marriage between Mayur Bhatta and the four ladies, their issues would have been all Brahmans of the Gotra of the male parent. We see, however, that the case here was otherwise. The children were all their mother's and not their father's sons, as is always the case in births outside the blanket in all parts of the world where legal marriages are respected, and the inference is irresistible that the gay Lothario, who, it is said, was charmed by the loveliness of his own daughter who cursed him to be for the rest of his life a leper, did not wait for any legal or ceremonial rites in his amorous alliances. The Hindu law is so indulgent in this respect that it gives the father's status to the issue of Fulbai marriages or marriage by the exchange of flower garlands, but old Mayur did not wait for even that simple ceremony. These are facts which incontestibly prove that the Bissens are descendants of a natural son of a Brahman and not true-born Kshatriya. And, as according to the Hindu Sastras a natural son does not get the status either of the father or the mother, they form integers in a new group which cannot claim to be true-born Rajputs. Were it otherwise, still the claim urged by them would fail. The very fact of their calling themselves Rajputs show that they are *Barna Sankars*, or men of a mixed breed. In the Sanhita of Parasara we are told that the Rajputs owe their descent to a Vaisya by a Ambastha woman. (*Vaisyadambasatha Kanyayam Rajputrasya sambhavah.*) The Vaisya is the Sresthi or Baniya of old, and the Ambastha is according to some authors a Kayastha or type of the Bengali Babu, and according to others a *Khachar* (*Ambasthah Khacharo Vaidyah*) none of which is a twice-born caste. This need not however disturb the equanimity of "A Rajput." Bar sinisters are often noticed on the scutcheons of British knights and they should not surprise him when they turn up in India. Human nature is human nature all the world over, and passions are often more powerful than the mandates of sages.

"A Rajput" has quoted repeatedly from the *Oudh Gazetteer*, but he has failed to show that Bhingha was in former times an independent principalty. In the Muhammadan times most Talookdars of any consequence repeatedly rose in rebellion against their leige lords when they were pressed to pay revenue, and often-times carried on desultry warfare with their neighbours, even as did our Zemindars at the beginning of this century; but that did not imply any independent Rajaship; they meant only rebel malcontents and quarrelsome neighbours. The quotation from the judgment of Mr. Capper cited by "A Rajput" says that Bhinga was "Talukdari." The best proof, however, of the status of Bhinga is afforded by the Government notifications to which "a Rajput" refers, but does not reproduce it, as also a preceding one. We shall supply the omission. The first occurs in the *Gazette of India* of February 4, 1882 and runs thus: "POLITICAL No 34 G. P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga,

in the Bahraich District, the title of Raja as a personal distinction." Here we have an untitled gentleman getting the tailless title of Raja without the courtesy Bahadur as a "personal instiction," and can we infer from it that the gentleman had an ancestral claim to a territorial chiefship? We have then the following in the *Gazette* of April 5, 1884: "Political, No. 1111. I. With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 34 G. P., dated the 3rd February 1882, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to recognise as hereditary the title of "Raja" which was therein conferred as a personal distinction upon Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, in the Bahraich District."

This converts a *personal* title into a *hereditary* one, but it refers to the future and not to the past. It means that the descendants of Raja Udai Partab Singh will be according to the law of primogeniture Rajas after him, but it does not make his ancestors Rajas, or the place in which he lived to be a Raj. Nor is the docked title of Raja at all an adequate one for indicating a chiefship. There are among the Talukdars of Oudh Maharajas and Raja Bahadurs who are not territorial chiefs, and a Raja without the handle of Bahadur holds the lowest grade among the titled nobility of Oudh. This fully supports what we have assumed, that there never was, nor now is, in existence a territorical chiefship under the name of Bhinga.

The last contention of "A Rajput" is that all Kshatryas or a Vaisyas can perform a Somajag as well as a Brahman, and that one of the ancestors of Raja Udai Partab Singh had done so, and attained the title of Somajaji. We know nothing about what the ancestors of the worthy Raja did in former days, but we repeat that no one can legally perform the Yag except a Brahman. The twice-born Kshatriyas and Vaisyas have no right to it whatever. In fact even among Brahmans those cannot perform it who have not cherished the household fire and gone through the rite of Agnyadhan. "A Rajput" mystifies his English readers when he says that they can, and to support this assertion quotes Manu. This reminds us of the facility with which a certain gentleman who is not usually named in polite society cites the Christian Scriptures. He does not, or pretends not to, know the difference between performing the rite of Somajag and drinking the Soma bear. Mere drinking does not give one the right of calling oneself a Somjaji, but the performance of the rite does. The difference in this respect is the same which obtains among Roman Catholics, among whom in the rite of communion, the bread and wine can be consecrated by only a duly ordained minister of the Church, while the consecrated articles may be and must be taken by laymen. Were the case otherwise, still by the analogy of Kshatriyas tand Vaishyas Rajputs cannot claim the right of performing the Soma sacrifice, much less can Bissens who are not even unmixed Rajputs. Caste disputes are repugnant to us, and we always avoid them; but the vituperations of "A Rajput" leave us no alternative.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived in Calcutta on Saturday last, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception.

THE following is a short programme of Viceregal doings to-day:

At 9 A. M., Lord Lansdowne, attended by the members of the Executive Council, will proceed from the Throwne Room to the Council Chamber, in Government House, where Her Majesty's Commission appointing him Viceroy and Governor-General of India will be read by the Home Secretary. Lord Lansdowne will then take his seat in Council under a salute of 31 guns. The ceremonial will be witnessed by all the high officers of the Government, by the various Consular officers, and by any of the public who may desire to attend. At 9·40 A. M. the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, and family, will leave Government House on their way to Howrah Station. The departing Viceroy will be accompanied by Lord Lansdowne to the Railway Station where he will be received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Members of Council. All the honours and distinction due to the Viceroy shall be continued to the Marquis of Dufferin as far as Aden, in accordance with precedent. After the ceremonial of the morning the Sheriff of Calcutta will proclaim the new Viceroy's assumption of office in the High Court.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S Levee will be held on Monday the 17th instant and the Drawing Room on Thursday following. It will be satisfactory to the delicate ladies attending the latter that the old fashioned mode of insisting on wearing long and cumbrous trains will be given up.

THE first Viceregal Council presided over by the new Viceroy will be probably held on the 21st instant.

LORD LANSDOWNE on his arrival at Bombay on Monday last, was given, as could be well expected, a most warm and cordial welcome. All sections of the community, headed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, crowded the Bunder and great enthusiasm prevailed. In reply to the address of welcome of the Municipality His Lordship observed:—

'I shall not allow myself to forget that the courtesy which you have extended to me is not an indication entirely of your personal feelings towards myself. I believe it to be a manifestation of the feeling which, I have no doubt, is prevalent throughout British India, and which, I am sure, is prevalent in the city of Bombay—a feeling of loyalty to the Queen-Empress and of pride in your membership of her Empire—a feeling which leads you to avail yourselves gladly to any opportunity of assuring the person who happens to be her Majesty's representative of your sentiment of respect for him.'

SPEAKING of the responsibilities of the august office he was about to enter his Lordship said:

'Whether he looks back towards the long line of illustrious men who have preceded him, and asks himself whether he will be given the strength of mind and body to continue their work, or whether he looks forward to the many important questions which await solution at the hands of the Government of India, he must be infatuate if he does not recognize that he is about to submit himself to an ordeal as severe as that which any public man can expect to go through.'

HIS Lordship on his own behalf and on behalf of Lady Lansdowne assured that every effort would be made for the development of the Lady Dufferin Fund scheme:—

You allude in graceful terms to the fact that Lady Landsdowne has undertaken to continue the admirable work inaugurated by the Marchioness of Dufferin in this country, and let me say for Lady Landsdowne, as well as for myself, that it will be our earnest wish to associate ourselves with you in all your endeavours for the alleviation of distress, and for bringing within the reach of those who most require them the appliances which science has devised for the relief of suffering humanity.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN received a deputation of the Dufferin memorial fund at 1 P.M. on Thursday. A deputation of the Calcutta Health Society presented her ladyship with an address at 3 P. M. on Friday and the address of the Calcutta Municipality was presented at 1 P. M. the same day.

LORD and Lady Dufferin held a very successful, and their last, Garden Party at the Government house on Friday last. All having entree at the House were invited and the invitation was largely responded to, and a large number of children were present at the reception. Lord and Lady Dufferin were all attention to their numerous European and Indian guests and the leave-taking was very cordial.

A DEPUTATION of the Oudh Taluqdars' Association, consisting of Kumar Harnam Sing, Rana Shankar-buksh and Chaudhuri Nasrat Ali, waited upon Lord Dufferin on Wednesday last to present a farewell address on behalf of the Talukdars. His Lordship very kindly received the Deputation and after the formal reply was over—which by the way was a very suitable one—His lordship long conversed with the members on a variety of important topics touching the interest and welfare of the Indian people.

IT is noteworthy that the last public ceremony in which Lord and Lady Dufferin took part in Calcutta was in his lordship's words "an act of beneficence and mercy undertaken on behalf of the afflicted." The occasion was that of laying the foundation stone of the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital in Bhowani Churn Dutt's Lane, near College Square, which ceremony came off on Wednesday last in the presence of a distinguished and crowded assemblage of the nobility and gentry of Calcutta. Lady Dufferin laid the foundation stone with a golden trowel which the Sheriff of Madras has expressly sent to her ladyship for the purpose. A copy of the *Englishman* of date and another of the *Hindoo Patriot*, with a rupee, an eight anna, a four anna, and a two anna piece, with a pice, a half pice and a pie representing the current coin of the Empire, were placed in a bottle and under the stone. Mr. Cotton who read the report of the Committee drew attention to the inadequacy of the funds, and both Sir Stewart Bayley and Lord Dufferin made vigorous appeals to the wealthy classes to come to the rescue which, we are sure, will not go unresponded to. Lord Dufferin assured his audience that Lord and Lady Lansdowne will take great interest in the scheme, a sure guarantee that it will not fail or die out with their departure from this country. At the conclusion of the ceremony Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee and Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur thanked Lord and Lady Dufferin on behalf of the Committee in a few well-chosen words.

LADY DUFFERIN'S reward for her ladyship's noble efforts for ameliorating the sufferings of her Indian sisters must have been felt to be great when upwards of 700 ladies, both Indian and European, met her ladyship at the Government house on Tuesday last and presented a touching farewell address. The utmost privacy was observed, men being rigidly excluded from the ceremony. The address was read by Lady Bayley, and Lady Dufferin's reply was as touching as cordial. It has been resolved to raise a subscription among the ladies of Bengal, Behar and Orrissa and add a children's ward to the hospital of which the foundation stone was laid on Wednesday. The ward will be called "Harriot Dufferin" ward. Her Highness the Nawab Begum Sahiba of Murshidabad, the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan and Maharani Surnomoye of Cassim Bazar are on the Committee and have substantially helped the movement. About 50,000 Rs. will be required in all.

MISS BAYLEY the accomplished daughter of our popular Lieutenant-Governor was married to Mr. E. Colvin, her father's late Private Secretary, on Thursday last at the St. Paul's Cathedral. The marriage was solemnised with great eclat, the *elite* of the European community including Lord and Lady Dufferin, who among others signed the marriage register as witnesses, being present both at the church and at the Belvedere. Numerous and costly presents were made to the bridegroom and the bride, for whose happiness in life we all fervently pray. Mr. Colvin goes to Hydrabad with his newly married wife.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Durbhanga arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday last.

THE German Minister of War, speaking in the Reichstag has admitted that an increase in the German artillery was proposed owing to the increase in this in other countries abroad. The German Press in the meantime is doing its best to thwart the new Russian loan. The peace protesta-

tions of the young and martial Emperor of Germany have, therefore, to be cautiously received.

THE Chittagong Expedition has started and moved up to Barkul. Various portions on the frontier will be held by different detachments and lie in wait for the murderers of Lieutenant Stewart who it is said are out on a raid and have not returned.

THE Begum of Bhopal having expressed a wish to again try a Mahammadan minister, the Government of India has acquiesced in her wish and Munshi Imtiaz Ali of Lucknow will be appointed to the post.

WE are glad to learn that our wealthy and public-spirited townsman, Mr. J. E. D. Ezra, has been appointed to succeed the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar as the Sheriff of Calcutta. Mr. Ezra worthily represents an important and influential community and his elevation will be appreciated by all. Mr. A. St. John Carruthers, an old and well-known Attorney of High Court will, it is supposed, be the Deputy of the new Sheriff and a worthy one he will be in every sense.

THERE IS said to be a probability of the pay of the Secretary to the Legislative Council being raised to that enjoyed by the Secretaries in other Departments of the Government of India.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Conference to consider the Provincial contracts will assemble in Calcutta almost immediately. It seems there was no foundation for the rumour that the Conference was likely to be abandoned. Mr. Westland will be the President of the Conference.

WE regret that the smouldering fire of the Ganges Jute mill, Howrah broke out afresh on Monday last with the consequence that all the jute that was saved on the last occasion was also consumed. Upwards of three lacs worth of the stuff must have been destroyed in all and it was not without considerable difficulty that the fire could be got under and prevented from spreading to the adjoining godowns.

THEIR Highnesses the Maharajah of Jeypur and Bharatpur arrived at the Presidency last week to bid farewell to Lord Dufferin and welcome his successor.

UNDER the powers vested in him by section 3 of "The Howrah Bridge Act, 1871," as amended by section 3 of the "Howrah Bridge Act Amendment Act, 1888," the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to exempt all passengers, animals, vehicles, and goods using or conveyed on the Howrah Bridge from payment of the tolls, fees, and charges prescribed in the schedule attached to the first-named Act This exemption will have effect on and after the 1st day of January 1889.

MESSERS DURAND and Paul have proceeded to Guntok to interview the Raja of Sikkim when satisfactory diplomatic results are expected to be brought about. News has been received of Amban, the high Chinese official, upon whom the solution of the difficulties is supposed to rest. and who has sent word through his *shafe* or Secretary that he may be shortly expected at the frontier. British troops will in the meantime continue to occupy Gnatong.

THE success of the investiture at Madras of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore with the insignia of K. C. S. I. on Tuesday last was partially marred by a heavy downpour. The ceremony otherwise passed off smoothly and there was quite a number of members of the Order present to grace the occasion.

THE Salisbury Ministry is once more tempting fate by sending a small force to suppress the fanatic Madhists of Suakin. Both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill, the representatives of two extremes of political views, have protested in Parliament against this foolhardiness, but in vain. The military authorities also share these views and it will be a wonder if complications do not thicken soon.

IT is refreshing to learn that the chronic bankruptcy of Egypt is about to disappear. In spite of the military expenditure having increased to half a million sterling the Egyption budget for 1889 shows a surplus of £8000.

IT is thought that if relief work becomes necessary in North Behar it will probably be an embankment for a railway from Sitamari to Muzufferpore. But is the Government sure that such a work is not an imperative necessity already? Affairs look gloomy enough in that quarter and the prospect is not very cheering. It is better to take the matter in hand at the earliest opportunity lest relief should prove too late.

PRINCE MAHAMED FURUCKSHA and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose have been appointed members of the Legislative Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J, H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

DR. DE JONGH'S Light-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body, when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Anasar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 28, 1888.

GENERAL.—Mr. E. V. Levinge, who has been appointed as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Shahabad.

Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, who was recently been appointed as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Sarun.

Mr. B. B. Mewbould, who has been appointed as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate ahd Collector in the Bhaugulpore Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. M. E. Bradford, who has recently been appointed as a Member of the Covenated Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidcey Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. B. Brown, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Backergunge, is vested with the pours of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Probhat Chunder Chatterji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days under Section 72 of the Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. N. Bannerji, Deputy Magestrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th November, 1888.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Gya, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officating District and Sessions Judge Mymensingh-

Mr. G. M. Goodrike, Deputy Collector of Calcutta, has, been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on sick cretificate for six months.

Babu Kedar Nath Roy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, held charge of the Meherpore Sub-Division in that District from the afternoon of the 29th October to the afternoon of the 29th November, 1888.

Babu Madan Gopal Singh, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Manbhum' is allowed leave for one month and two days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Abdul Wassy Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector Lalbagh, Murshidabod, on leave, is posted to the Rampore Hat Sub-Division of the Birbhum District.

Babu Pran Kissen Dass, Sub-Deputy Collector, Giridhi Hazaribaug, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 132, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved

Babu Brameshwar Prosad, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector on special duty in Lohardugga, is transferred to Hazaribaugh, and is posted to the Giridhi Sub-Division in that District.

Babu Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for two months and thirteten days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

Police.—Mr. H. M. Parish, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was attached to the District of Birbhum from the 7th to the 14 July, 1888.

Ecclesiastical.—The Reved H. O, Moore, M. A., Officiating Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital on being relieved of his present appointment by the Revd. A. Kitchin.

The Revd. J. H. Taylor, Chaplain of Darjiling, is allowed leave for two months, under section 122 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Registration.—Syed Bahadur Hossain is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registar of Nowada, in the District of Gya, vice Kazi Mahomed Lal Zaman, deceased.

Mouivi Syed Mahomed Hossain, Special Sub-Ragistrar, Bogra, is allowed leave for two months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th November 1888

Babu Mohim Chunder Roy Chowdhry, Rural Sub-Registrar, Kushtea, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Bogra, during the absence of Moulvi Syed M. Hussain.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. V. Levinge, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Shahabad, is vested wth the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. B B. Nowbound, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Bhaughpore, is vested with the pours of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Gevernor accepts the resignation tendered by Syed Asrufuddin Ahmed of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate for the Hughly Municipal Bench.

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders for supply of miscellaneous stores during the quarter ending the 31st March 1889 will be received by the Vice Chairman and will be opened by him in the presence of tenderer who may wish to attend at 2 P. M. on the 13th Inst.

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তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় ছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দরভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.

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The Municipal Commissioners of Bhagalpur have been authorised by the Government of India to raise in the opon market a loan of Rs. 50,000, repayable in half-yearly instalments with the interest at 6 per cent per annum in order to complete their water supply scheme.

2. The yearly income of the Municipality is 45,837 Rs. even without a water rate. There is no other loan outstanding and by section 68 of the Bengal Municipal Act the Municipal commissioners are bound to make the payments on account of this loan the first charge on the annual income.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 50,000, will be received by the undersigned upto noon of 15th January 1889. Tenders must be in sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of Rs. 100. They should be enclosed in a closed cover superscribed, "Tenders for six per cent Bhagulpur Municipal Loan."

4. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas.

5. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Chairman at noon on the 15th January 1889 They will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100.

6. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into two instalments.

50 per cent payable on or before 1st February.

50 per cent payable on or before 1st March.

7. When any allotment certificate is fully paid up the holder will obtain from the Municipal office promissory notes of such value as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds) bearing interest from 1st April 1889 and he will also receive interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date on which he may have made payment up to 31st March 1889.

A. A. WACE.

Chairman of the Bhagalpore Municipality.

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By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK]
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

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New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£700,000
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Claims paid during year, over	...	£290,000
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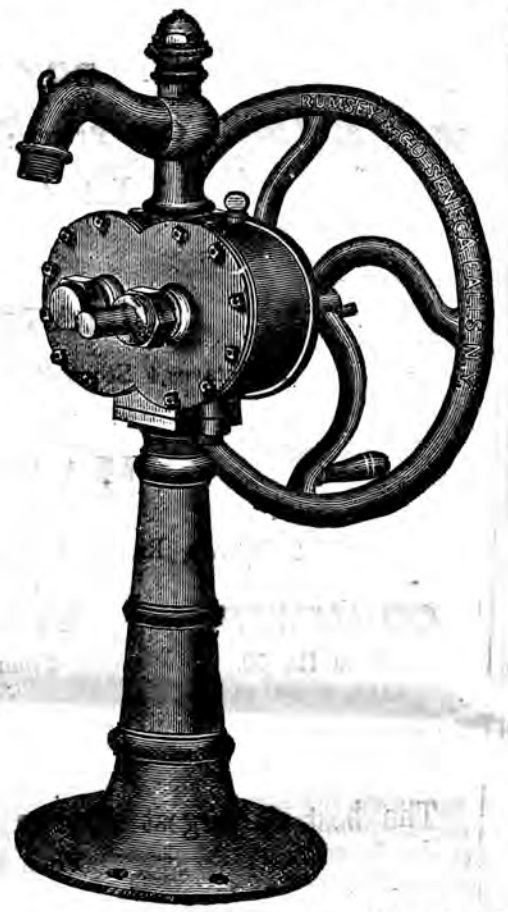

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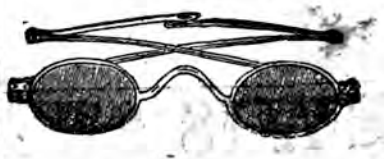

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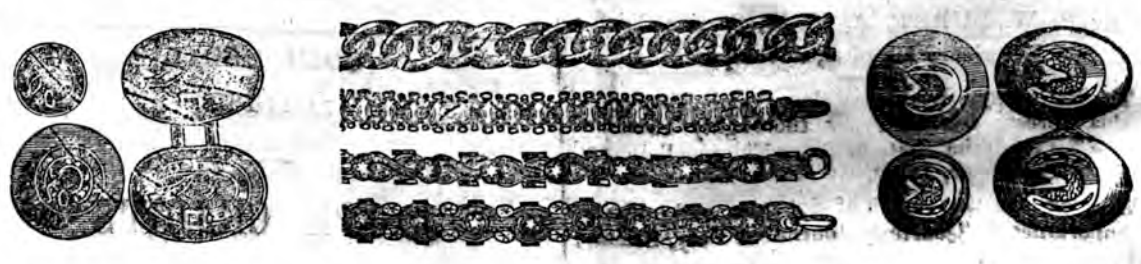

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